

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Health
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RICHMOND, VA 23218

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July 31, 1995

#### **MEMORANDUM**

To:

**District Health Directors** 

From:

Grayson B. Miller, Jr., M.D., Director.

Office of Epidemiology

Subject:

Follow-up of Sporadic Cases of Escherichia coli O157:H7 Infection and Sporadic Cases

of Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)

The number of cases of *E coli* O157:H7 gastroenteritis and HUS appears to be increasing in Virginia. HUS is characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia and renal failure; it typically occurs in young children. *E. coli* O157:H7 is a frequent cause of HUS. Although neither condition is officially reportable in Virginia except as part of an outbreak, the Office of Epidemiology routinely receives questions as to what type of investigation should be done for sporadic cases. We believe that some investigation is warranted to determine whether the sporadic case may be part of au outbreak. To assist your staff in doing this we have developed a worksheet, fact sheet and instructions for handling laboratory specimens, that you may wish to use. Investigation of a sporadic case should begin once the O157 antigen is identified since it may take weeks to complete typing of the H7 antigen. For cases of HUS, investigation should begin as soon as the diagnosis of HUS is made since it is often the sentinel event in an outbreak of *E. coli* O157:H7.

Key points in the worksheet include determining if the case is in daycare, asking if other family members are ill, evaluating the water source, and obtaining a seven day food history. If the timing of illness is compatible with ground beef consumption at a restaurant, the restaurant should be inspected. Even though it is unlikely that you would be able to "prove" that a single case is linked to a particular restaurant, the restaurants cooking procedures should be evaluated and the environmental health specialists should make sure the restaurant knows that ground beef should be cooked to at least 155°F.

I hope this information is helpful. If you or your staff have any questions about *E coli* O157:H7 or would like any assistance in conducting an investigation, please call Dr. Elizabeth Barrett at (804)786-6029.

Enclosures:

E. coli O157:H7 Case Worksheet

E. coli O157:H7 Fact Sheet

Summary of the CDC Guidelines for the Collection and Handling of Specimens for E.

coli O157:H7 Isolation

c: Robert W. Hicks

				Questionnaire (revised 6/5/01)
Name (last,first,MI)				
Street				
City				
Telephone: home (				
Age DOB			_ Sex: Male	Female Race:
Name/relationship of pers	son respo	onding to o	questionnaire	<del>-</del>
1. Onset of illness Date			Time	
2. Symptoms:				
Diarrhea	Yes	No	Date	Max. # of stools/24 hrs
Bloody diarrhea	Yes	No	Date	
Abdominal cramps	Yes	No	Date	
Nausea	Yes	No	Date	
Vomiting	Yes	No	Date	
Headache	Yes	No	Date	
Fever	Yes	No	Date	Highest temp
3. Did the patient seek med	lical care	e for any of	f these symptoms?	Yes No
M.D			phone	
Treatment				
4. Was a stool culture or red	ctal swab	done? Y	Yes No	
Test Date and Resul	ts			
5. Were you hospitalized ov	ernight:	Yes	No	
Hospital			Dates	
6. Did you develop HUS (h	emolytic	uremic sy	ndrome)? Yes	No (HUS is anemia, low platelet cour kidney impairment)
7. Did you develop TPP (th	,		, , ,	
•		•	npairment, central n	nervous system involvement, fever)
8. Was dialysis done? Ye		No	5.1.15	
			Died? Yes	No
10. Are there any househol				es who have recently had diarrhea or
other symptoms similar	to moun	s? Ye	es No	

12. Is patient in daycare or exposed If yes, name/address/phone of			laycare?	Yes		No
Are there any other kids/adu  13. Did the patient have any exposi young children, taking care of y  If yes, describe activity	re to c	children in	n diapers? (i Yes	.e. chang	No	
14. (If patient is an adult) What is o	ccupati	ion?				
<ul><li>15. For the week before onset of illr</li><li>a. Describe drinking water source</li></ul>	e: At At	t home t school/d	aycare			ng information:
b. Visit a farm or petting zoo?	Yes	No whe	n/where:			
c. Have direct contact with farm	or zoo	animals?	Yes No I	Describe:		
d. Have contact with animal man	nure as	might oc	cur during f	farming,	gardenin	ng, or caring for
e. Contact with reptiles (snakes,						
f. Contact with household pets?						
g. Contact with any animals that						
h. Attend any large gatherings (p						
i. Any swimming or wading? Y Wading or kiddie pool	es No	o If yes,			O	was it? (when/where)
Swimming pool	Yes	No				
Hot tub, jacuzzi or spa	Yes	No				
Pond, lake, river or stream	Yes	No				
Submerge head under water		No				
Swallow any water?	Yes	No				
,			here:			
k. Travel out of state? Yes	No	when/w	here:			
K. Traver out of state; Tes	110	** 11 C 11/ **				

	locations of all restaurants, nd eaten elsewhere: (name,	take out places, cafeteria, etc. location,date,foods):	where food was eaten
(Including spec	cialty stores, produce or fru	ere eaten during the 7 days before it stands, farmer's markets, etc.	)
Name	l	Location	
Name	I	ocation	
Name	I	Location	
sick. Let's start wi specify where. (It complete as possi- include: personal Remembering spe	ith the day before you got is very difficult for people ble. Using a calendar help I datebooks, grocery receip	aten in the 7-day period before sick and work backwards. If a meto remember what they did and so. Other aids for recalling food ts, charge card receipts, and charger other memories. This is	neal was eaten out, I ate but try to be as Is purchased or eaten eckbook notations.
Day 1,	// Lunch home or out		
Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Other/snacks
nome or out	nome or out	home or out	
Day 2,,,,,	Lunch	<i>Dinner</i> home or out	Other/snacks
<b>Day 3</b> ,,	// Lunch	Dinner	Other/snacks
home or out			
Day 4,		n'	
Breakfast home or out	Lunch home or out	<i>Dinner</i> home or out	Other/snacks

Day 5		Lunch home or out			<i>Dinner</i> home or out		Other/snacks	
Day 6,	/_	/						
Breakfast home or out		home o	r out		Dinner home or out_		Other/snacks — — —	
Day 7, _	/	/						
Breakfast home or out	<del></del>	Lunch home o	r out		<i>Dinner</i> home or out_		Other/snacks	
						<del> </del>		
A. Dairy Products	_		Comm	ents (variety/bra				
Milk Buttermilk	yes	no	dk/ns					
	yes	no	dk/ns					
Sour cream Cream cheese	yes	no	dk/ns dk/ns					
Cottage cheese	yes	no no	dk/ns					
Icecream	yes yes	no	dk/ns					
Frozen dessert noveltie	•	no	dk/ns					
Yogurt	yes	no	dk/ns					
Soft cheeses	yes	no	dk/ns					
brie	yes	no	dk/ns					
caso fresco	yes	no	dk/ns					
cream cheese	yes	no	dk/ns					
feta	yes	no	dk/ns					
mozzarella	yes	no	dk/ns					
ricotta	yes	no	dk/ns					
other (soft)	yes	no	dk/ns					
Other cheeses	yes	no	dk/ns					
Any unpasteurized milityes, specify				r dairy products	•	dk/ns		
<b>B. Hamburger and G</b> a. Did the patient p				l patients for the		llness onset) When:		

	0				No When:	
					nedium (pink in middle) — well done (no pink)	
			outside gr			
c. Eat othε						
					or that the patient prepared at home, answer the following:	
Was it: Fresh (					No where purchased	
			ound beef		No where purchased	
Pre-m			patties	Yes	No where purchased	
			Frozen			
			ed patties			
d. Eat a ha						
e. Eat a gr	ound bee	ef dish	at a resta	urant?	Yes No what/when/where:	
		-				
C. Fish, Poult	•		11 /			
Fish	yes	no	dk/ns		·······································	
Shellfish	yes	no	dk/ns		specify	
(such as shri						
Chicken	yes	no	dk/ns			
Turkey	yes	no	dk/ns			
Steak	yes	no	dk/ns			
Roast beef	yes	no	dk/ns			
Other beef	yes	no	dk/ns			
Pork	yes	no	dk/ns			
Veal	yes	no	dk/ns			
Lamb	yes	no	dk/ns			
Venison	yes	no	dk/ns			
Sausage	yes	no	dk/ns			
Hot dog	yes	no	dk/ns			
Beef jerky	yes	no	dk/ns			
Salami	yes	no	dk/ns	-11- /		
Deli items/san			,	dk/ns		
if yes, describ	Je					
INDIRECT E	XPOSI I	RE TO	RAW MF	ATS (	Ask for <b>all</b> patients for the week before illness onset)	
				,	here else in the 7 days before your illness? yes no dk/ns	
If yes, what				OI ally WI	tere else in the 7 thys before your inness.	
D. Fresh/Unce				lads		
Prepackaged sa			no	dk/ns		
Specify what				CIK/IIS		
Lettuce	yes	no	dk/ns			
Iceberg	yes	no	dk/ns			
Green leaf	yes	no	dk/ns			
Red leaf	yes	no	dk/ns			
Romaine	yes	no	dk/ns			
Mesclun	yes	no	dk/ns			
			,	mix-thi	s is often in bins and you use tongs to put in a bag)	
Other	yes	no	dk/ns			
Alfalfa sprouts	yes	no	dk/ns	speeny.		
Other sprouts	yes	no	dk/ns	specify.		
Spinach	yes	no	dk/ns	specify.		
Cabbage	yes	no	dk/ns			
Tomatoes	yes	no	dk/ns		regular/large or cherry tomatoes	
Carrots	yes	no	dk/ns		regular/large or baby carrots	
Broccoli	yes	no	dk/ns		regular/mige of only currous	
Cucumbers	yes	no	dk/ns			
	, 55		A14 110			

Celery	yes	no	dk/ns						
Squash	yes	no	dk/ns						
Asparagus	yes	no	dk/ns						
Mushrooms	yes	no	dk/ns						
Peppers	yes	no	dk/ns						
Pea pods/raw p	,	no	dk/ns						
Onions	yes	no	dk/ns						
specify: gre	,	ng) onio	ns ,etc.						
Radishes	yes	no	dk/ns						
Fresh herbs	yes	no	dk/ns						
specify: cilar	ntro, bas	il, parsle	ey, etc						
Avodado	yes	no	dk/ns						
Tofu	yes	no	dk/ns						
Dips (for vegeta	ables or	chips) ye	es	no	dk/ns				
Green (tossed)	salad y	es	no	dk/ns					
Caesar salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Tabouleh salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Cole slaw	yes	no	dk/ns						
Potato salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Pasta salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Fruit salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Taco salad	yes	no	dk/ns						
Other salad - sp									
Eat anything fr	om a sal	ad bar?	yes	no	dk/ns	specify:			
E. Fresh Fruits			11 /						
Watermelon	yes	no	dk/ns						
Cantaloupe	yes	no	dk/ns	:c					
Other melon	yes	no	dk/ns	specify:					
Oranges Other citrus	yes	no	dk/ns dk/ns						
Pears	yes	no	dk/ns						
Apples	yes	no	dk/ns						
Other tree fruit	yes	no no		specify:					
(Peaches, nec	,			. ,	etc )				
Bananas	yes	no	dk/ns	, cherries,	cic.)				
Grapes	yes	no	dk/ns		red or	green?			
Strawberries	yes	no	dk/ns		rea or	sreen			
Blueberries	yes	no	dk/ns						
Raspberries	yes	no	dk/ns						
Other berries	yes	no	dk/ns	specify:					
Kiwi	yes	no	dk/ns	-F/					
Mango	yes	no	dk/ns						
Pineapple	yes	no	dk/ns						
Papaya	yes	no	dk/ns						
Other fruit	yes	no	dk/ns	specify:					
	,			. ,					
F. Juices/Drink									
Apple juice/cid		no	dk/ns	was it m	ade fro	m concentra	te?		
Orange juice	yes	no	dk/ns	was it m	iade fro	m concentra	te?		
Smoothie	yes	no	dk/ns	specify .				any from cor	ncentrate?
Other juices	yes	no	dk/ns					any from cor	ncentrate?
Any of the juice			,	no	dk/ns				
Bottled water	yes	no	dk/ns						
Herbal teas or	arınks	yes no	ak/ns						

## E. Miscellaneous

L. Miscellancous				
Herbal medicines	yes	no	dk/ns	specify
Nutritional supplements	yes	no	dk/ns	specify
Vitamins	yes	no	dk/ns	specify
Other	yes	no	dk/ns	specify

# Summary of the CDC Guidelines for the Collection and Handling of Specimens for E. coli 0157:117 Isolation

The Virginia Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services (DCLS) accepts stool specimens for *E. coli* O157:117 isolation. The following is a summary of the CDC guidelines for collecting and handling specimens. For further information, you may call DCLS (Microbial Reference Unit) at (804)786-5147.

- 1. Collect the stool specimen as soon after onset of diarrhea as possible. Many patients excrete the organism for less than one week although some excrete it for more than three weeks.
- 2. After antibiotic treatment has stopped, wait at least 48 hours before collecting the specimen.
- 3. The specimen should be collected in Cary-Blair transport medium (this is the routine enteric bacteriologic container).
- 4. In suspected outbreak situations where several specimens are being shipped together, refrigerate the specimens upon collection and ship cold to DCLS. If it will take more than 3 days for the specimens to get to the lab, freeze the specimens immediately and ship on dry ice. Specimens should not be refrigerated for days and then frozen, or placed in transport medium and left at room temperature.
- 5. To optimize the chances of isolating *E. coli* O157:117, follow the procedure in step #4 for individual cases as well as outbreaks. However, the lab will accept individual specimens for testing if they are not refrigerated or frozen. The specimens must be in Cary-Blair medium and should be transported as quickly as possible. Remember, if specimens are in transit more than three days, the chances of isolating the organism drops significantly.
- 6. Use the mailing sleeve for individually shipped specimens that are not cold or frozen. Ship cold or frozen specimens to:

Department of General Services
Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services
Bureau of Microbiological Science
Attn: Enteric Laboratory
1 North 14th Street
Richmond, VA 23219

7. For outbreak situations, please call the lab at (804)786-5147 to let them know how many specimens are being sent so they can get prepared. This will help expedite the process.

### Escherichia coli O157:H7 (E.coli O157:H7)

#### What is *E. coli* O157:H7?

*E.coli* O157:H7 is a bacteria that can cause bloody diarrhea. The term "O157:H7" indicates a particular type of *E. coli* bacteria. Not all strains of *E. coli* cause illness.

#### Who can get *E. coli* O157:H7 infection?

Anyone, but it appears to be more common in children than adults.

#### Where are *E.coli* O157:H7 bacteria found?

E. coli O157:H7 bacteria can be found in the intestinal tracts of infected humans and cows.

#### How are the bacteria spread?

The most common cause of *E. coli* O157:H7 infection is eating undercooked ground beef. Raw milk can also contain the bacteria. The bacteria are spread by eating food or water that is contaminated with feces of an infected animal or person. An infected food handler can contaminate food by failing to wash hands after going to the bathroom. Some people have become ill after swimming in lake water contaminated with feces of infected persons or animals.

#### What are the symptoms of *E. coli* O157:H7 infection?

The major symptoms are stomach cramps and diarrhea, which can look like bloody water. Other symptoms may include vomiting, fever and chills. Some people do not exhibit any symptoms or they may have mild non-bloody diarrhea.

#### Can E. coli O157:H7 infection cause severe problems?

In a small percentage of cases, the infection can cause the kidneys to stop working, especially in young children.

#### How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

The symptoms usually start two to four days after exposure but the incubation period can be as short as 12 hours or as long as 10 days.

#### How long can an infected person spread E. coli O157:H7?

An infected person can spread the bacteria to others for as long as the bacteria remains in the stool, usually one week but up to three weeks or more.

#### Should infected people be excluded from school or work?

Since the bacteria is passed in the feces, children in daycare, health care workers, or people who handle food should not go to school or work while they have diarrhea. After diarrhea ends, persons may return to work or school but they should carefully wash their hands after using the toilet.

#### What is the treatment for *E. coli* O157:H7?

Most people get well on their own but it is important that anyone having bloody diarrhea seek medical attention. Antibiotics do not appear to help people get better faster and are usually not indicated. Persons with diarrhea should drink plenty of liquids to prevent dehydration.

#### How can *E. coli* O157:H7 infection be prevented?

- 1. Never eat rare or undercooked ground beef. Cook to 155° F or until the meat color is brown or grey.
- 2. Do not drink unpasteurized milk.
- 3. Always wash any raw fruit or vegetables before eating.
- 4. Always carefully wash hands before and after preparing foods.
- 5. Always refrigerate meat products. Never leave raw meats at room temperature.
- 6. Make sure children wash their hands carefully, especially after using the toilet or handling animals.
- 7. Always wash hands with soap and warm water after using the toilet or changing diapers.
- 8. Persons with diarrhea should not use public swimming facilities.

